



王长喜网络教学讲授课本



大学英语六级考试 **90分突破**

# 模拟分册

*new*

**BREAKING 90' of CET 6 MODEL TESTS**

全国大学英语六级考试命题研究组 编  
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大学英语六级考试 90 分突破

## 模拟分册

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# 王长喜网络英语远程教学

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三、时间 2002 年 9 月——2002 年 12 月

2003 年 3 月——2003 年 6 月

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3 月 9 月	考试大纲要求; 总体应试策略; 考试成功心理学	词汇(一) 词汇记忆方法: 黑白循环记忆法; 词根词缀记忆法; 全息记忆法	语法(一) 六级考试各题型对语法的要求: 听力中的语法; 阅读理解中的语法	听力(一) 提高听力能力的语言因素和知识因素
4 月 10 月	阅读理解(一) 阅读能力提高的三个途径: 分析文章的结构规律; 巧妙绕开生词; 抓住句子的主干	语法(二) 改错题考查重点和答题技巧	词汇(二) 词汇试题的命题规律和答题技巧: 解释参照法; 因果参照法; 转折参照法; 对比和比较参照法; 语义环境参照法	听力(二) 听力试题的命题规律和场景区分答题法
5 月 11 月	完形填空 完形填空的考查重点和篇章分析答题法	阅读理解(二) 阅读理解题型及其在文章中的位置; 阅读理解常规答题方法	简短回答: 变相考查阅读理解 简短回答的答题定理: 简化原则	翻译: 阅读理解的深化; 翻译中的句子结构翻译法; 常见英语句式的中文表达法
6 月 12 月	阅读理解(三) 紧急情况下的阅读方法; 如何不看文章答题; 阅读理解答案的特征	写作(一) 六级考试作文的一般题材和体裁; 如何做到有话可说; 如何在短期内打好扎实写作基本功	写作(二) 高分作文的写作模式; 如何给阅卷人一个好印象;	网上考试和集中答疑

# 人人都能成功

(代序)

王长喜

如何在大学英语四、六级考试的战场上出奇制胜，确保枕戈待旦的莘莘学子运用最优化的学习方案和应试策略以不变应万变，以快捷代繁复强攻下学位堡垒？

审视蚊动叶摇，感悟天地玄机。我们披阅多年来的大学英语教学经验和命题阅卷经验并综合历年命题的内在规律，洞幽触微，钩深致远，精心撰写了本套《大学英语四、六级考试 90 分突破》丛书，被率先试读过的学子们称为得以稳操胜券的“秘笈”。

它能给渴盼成功的学子根本的东西是什么？

是方法。我们在首都几所名牌大学及全国各大城市诸多高校巡回讲课时曾做过调查，发现中国大学生的智力水平、成功欲望及对权威材料的占有上并无太大差异，诸多人对英文的感知力甚至令母语国的朋友汗颜，可为什么一到四、六级考试时就“发挥失常”呢？其中最关键的原因是方法问题。

方法得当，事半功倍，人人都能成功。

方法失当，事倍功半，强者亦会失利。

给一个方法，就给了一条通向成功的坦途。那么，它能以什么样的方法使学子们获得成功？

它足以使你“举一反三”。读过《词汇分册》，你即掌握了记单词的方法，那就是利用单词之间的构词联系，挖掘词根、词缀记忆法，利用单词各义项之间的核心意义记住单词的所有意义。

它足以使你“触类旁通”。读过《语法分册》，掌握此项便能破解彼项，熟悉一题就能解出所有类似的题目。

它足以使你“八面玲珑”。读过《听力分册》，你就自然会灵活自如应对不同题型，甚至声未达聪也能知其答案。

它足以使你“提纲挈领”。读过《阅读分册》，你必然会先读问题和选项，大致了解，推测文章的题材、体裁、主旨和最需了解的内容（也就是问题），你会惊喜地发现，尽管没有逐字逐句地阅读文章，却能够准确地抓住与答案有关的内容，并较为轻松地命中答题。

它足以使你“借题发挥”。读过《写作和翻译分册》，你会掌握住一些作文模式，掌握住了这些不但运用时得心应手，还会给阅卷人写作老道的良好印象。至于翻译，只要能分析一些常见的英语长句和这些句式的中文表达方式，问题便可迎刃而解。它足以使你“易如反掌”。读过《模拟分册》，你就经过了一次高难度宽范围的实战演练，因为该书中的试题难度、题量和题型全部和四、六级考试真题达到高度一致。处于考试临界状态，经过这么一番“热身”，对什么高难度的东西不易如反掌？

曾经沧海难为水，除却巫山不是云。读过了这套《大学英语四、六级考试90分突破》丛书就必然拥有了别一番洞天，拥有了新境界。本丛书的例文涵盖到最新一次四、六级考试的真题，真切反映四、六级考试的最新变化和命题趋势。它是一套超越单一课本、改革学习方式、直面四、六级考试的最新课本，它是一套多角度、全方位地帮助大学生学习、提高英语知识和能力的导航书，它更是一套四、六级考试应试方面的方法技巧全书。

尤为珍贵的是，本套丛书独辟蹊径，与时代同步，走在新世纪的最前沿，同互联网攀缘结缡，是一套全新网络自学教材，它能打破时空疆界，全程授课，随问随答，交互学习。我们跟踪四、六级考试的最新发展，时时向考生提供考试信息和相应对策，根据题型的变化提供全新模拟题。网络最后模拟考试，将是我们对下次考题的预测。

我们不能说，这套丛书所带给你的是万全之典，但它所提供的方法、方式无疑是身处考试前沿地带的学子们能够占领学位堡垒最快捷的武器。如果你不想名落孙山，那你就试读一下此书，你能够籍此披坚执锐，你能够籍此勇夺高标，那将是我们最大的满足和欣慰。

2002年8月于北京·人大红楼

# 前言

本书为《大学英语四、六级考试 90 分突破》系列丛书的六级模拟分册。它既可以作为迎接考试的第一轮复习用书又能够作为考前热身用书,因为通过全面的练习,应试者能够发现自己在哪一方面或哪些方面还存在问题,还需要进一步加强;如果应试者已经分听力、词汇、阅读、简答、完形、改错、写作等方面做过专门复习和训练,那么通过做本书的模拟题不仅有利于巩固以前的复习而且有利于适应正式考试时的试卷形式,试题内容,有利于掌握考试时间。本书的价值体现在以下的具体特点中。

本书的十套模拟试题完全按照考试真题的形式设计。每套试题都涵括了《大学英语考试大纲》规定的测试题型和 1997 年以后新增的题型。熟悉了考试题型,考试时就可以免去读试题的要求,从而节省了不少时间。

本书的试题量超过实际的考试题量。调整后的题型结构规定,听写填空(复合式听写),完形填空(1999 年 6 月六级试题首次出现),综合改错,翻译和简答等几种题型每次考试只出现一种,本书的每一套题几乎都包括这几种题型。复习时的大题量无疑能够保证考生正式考试时更轻松、从容,成功的把握会更大。

选材较新。本书的材料比较新颖而且贴近现实生活,比如听力试题中就有近期的有关时事内容,每一套试题的作文题都来自现实生活,是大家已经遇到或总会遇到或要思考的问题。大学英语的教学方向越来越朝着使学习者全面掌握英语这一工具发展,这个方向必然会在考试中体现出来。介绍这一点是为了让大家在英语学习上要站得高一点,看得远一点,不要只局限在考试过关上。其实全面掌握英语的能力提高了,考试成绩自然会好。

好书价值的最终体现在于它的正确使用上,希望读者能够在规定的时间内做完每一套试题(并且一定不要略去听力部分),然后再看答案,以培养自己的时间观念,速度感和临场适应感。做完后应该自我评分,找出原因并及时采取有效措施。

最后祝大家考出好成绩,全面提高自己的英语水平。

编者

2002 年 8 月



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# Model Test One

## Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D], and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: *You will hear:*

*You will read:*

[A] 2 hours.

[B] 3 hours.

[C] 4 hours.

[D] 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, [D] "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A][B] [C] ~~[D]~~

- [A] Because some lectures have a hundred and fifty students.

[B] Because the students meet twice a week.

[C] Because those classes also have small discussion sections.

[D] Because for the first two years there are not any lectures.
- [A] The man should apply for a student loan or sign up for a work-study program.

[B] All classes should be taught by professors.

[C] The man should not pay the tuition.

[D] The man should work.
- [A] Getting to know any of his teachers.

[B] Getting individual attention from the faculty and making friends.



- [C] Having no more than twelve students.  
[D] Signing up for a work-study program.
4. [A] Counting wildlife. [B] Cleaning cages.  
[C] Training baby birds. [D] Making puppets.
5. [A] Because she only had a job in a zoo.  
[B] Because they are familiar examples of endangered species.  
[C] Because she is interested in the genetics of mammals.  
[D] Because they also become attached to humans.
6. [A] She will help the man. [B] She will meet the man for dinner.  
[C] She will go to the library. [D] She will not help the man.
7. [A] She wants to take rock-climbing.  
[B] She had the first class of rock-climbing.  
[C] She doesn't want to take rock-climbing.  
[D] She thinks that rock-climbing is great.
8. [A] Because she hates exams. [B] Because she can't sleep.  
[C] Because she can't cope with anxiety. [D] Because she has a very short memory.
9. [A] To meet at ten thirty.  
[B] To go and look for the man's friend.  
[C] To be tied up in traffic.  
[D] To give the man's friend a few more minutes.
10. [A] A trip to Philadelphia. [B] Walking a lot.  
[C] Interesting monuments. [D] Finishing up at a good restaurant.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

## Passage One

**Questions 11 – 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. [A] It is noisy. [B] It cannot fly as fast as most planes.  
[C] It has a small rotor on its tail. [D] It is small.
12. [A] The helicopter can fly forwards, backwards, up, down and sideways.  
[B] The helicopter can hover in the air.  
[C] The helicopter can land and take off from a flat roof or a clearing in the jungle.  
[D] The helicopter has a single-bladed rotor on its top.
13. [A] The Helicopter  
[B] The Advantages of the Helicopter  
[C] The Disadvantages of the Helicopter  
[D] The Uses of the Helicopter

## Passage Two

**Questions 14 – 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. [A] It is in the heart of the city at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue.  
[B] It is in the heart of the city at 42nd Street and Sixth Avenue.  
[C] It is in the heart of the city at 32nd Street and Fifth Avenue.  
[D] It is in the heart of the city at 32nd Street and Sixth Avenue.
15. [A] The library is in the busiest part of the city.  
[B] The library has grass and trees around it.  
[C] The roof of the main reading room is forty-one feet high.  
[D] Its rooms are very large.
16. [A] 13 million. [B] 30 million.  
[C] 14 million. [D] 40 million.
17. [A] It is in danger. [B] To raise more money.  
[C] To continue its work. [D] To save money.

## Passage Three

**Questions 18 – 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

18. [A] The farmer's sons were lazy and had never worked on the farm.  
 [B] The farmer's sons did a lot of buying and selling in town so as to get rich quickly.  
 [C] The farmer's sons loved farm work, because their father, who was hard working all his life, had told them to work hard.  
 [D] The farmer's sons considered farm work worthless.
19. [A] Because he was dying. [B] Because he thought they understood what he meant.  
 [C] Because he wanted them to dig the orchard all over.  
 [D] Because he thought the gold could easily be found.
20. [A] A Farmer and His sons. [B] An Orchard.  
 [C] The Gold in the Orchard. [D] The Hidden Gold.

## Section C Spot Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage of 195 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with 60 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

*As more and more cars are produced and used, so the emission from their (21) contains an ever larger volume of (22) gas. Some of the contents of this gas, such as lead, (23) but cause actual harm to the health of people. (24) are thought to arise from breathing polluted air. Doctors' surgeries are full of people suffering from illness caused by pollution. It is also becoming increasingly difficult to deal with the problem of traffic in towns. (25). In fact, any advantage gained in comfort is often (26) in city by the frustration caused by traffic jams, endless queues of cars (27) through all the main streets. As an increasing number of traffic regulation schemes are devised, the poor bewil-*

dered driver finds himself diverted and forced into one-way systems which (28) they are supposed to prevent. (29) all add to the driver's worries. In fact, he must sometimes wonder if the motor car is such a boon, or just a (30).

## Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 Passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

### Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Americans do not pay enough attention to mathematics in the early grades. As a proportion of total class time, we spend less time on mathematics and more time on language arts than other countries do. Yet those other countries outshine (超过) us not only in math, but also in language arts. Their children's reading and writing levels are as high as or higher than ours by seventh grade. Do they know something we don't know?

It is almost impossible for children not to practice the use of language. Their out-of-school practice in speaking and listening helps their performance in reading and writing, since there's a lot of overlap (重叠) between listening, talking, reading, and writing. But with so little time spent on math, it is all too easy for children to neglect practicing mathematics, which is a kind of language. Just English should become second nature to our children, so should math.

Because of our poor math showing in international comparisons, discussion about the teaching of math in the United States is in a ferment (激烈进行). Experts are debating whether we should burden young children with mental computation, or encourage the use of calculators to relieve children of hard work and free their minds to understand math concepts. The experts we consulted may disagree about the best techniques for teaching math, but they do agree that we must define with great clarity the outcomes we want to achieve in each grade. Achieving these clearly defined goals will require our teachers to design successful programs for teaching math, our young people to follow three basic rules of early mathematics education: (1) practice, (2) practice, and (3) practice.



31. What does the author think that worries most Americans in the early grade education?
- [A] American children do poorly only in mathematics.  
[B] American children do poorly only in language arts.  
[C] American children outshine children of other countries in both mathematics and language arts.  
☒ [D] American children do not perform satisfactorily both mathematics and language arts.
32. The weakness that the author points out is that American children \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] spend too much time in speaking and listening  
[B] spend too much time in reading and writing  
[C] do not spend enough time in mathematics  
☒ [D] all of the above
33. According to the author, mathematics is \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☒ [A] as important as language [B] not as important as language  
[C] related to speaking and listening  
[D] overlapped with reading and writing
- ☒ 34. In the discussion of improving American children's mathematical performance, experts \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] disagree on the time spent over language and mathematics  
[B] disagree on the issue of doing mental computation and mastering math concepts  
☒ [C] agree on the issue of the in-school and out-of-school practice  
[D] agree on the issue of using calculators
35. Experts agree that the achievement outcomes should be clearly defined and children should do a lot of mathematical practice, according to the author, this is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a confusing statement [B] a false statement  
☒ [C] a true statement [D] not mentioned by the author

### Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The term investment portfolio (有价证券) conjures up visions of the truly rich—the Rockefellers, the Wal-Mart Waltons, Bill Gates. But today, everyone—from the Philadelphia firefighter, his part-time receptionist wife and their three children, to the single Los Angeles lawyer starting out on her own—needs a portfolio.

A portfolio is simply a collection of financial assets. It may include real estate, rare stamps and coins, precious metals and even artworks. But those are for people with



expertise. What most of us need to know about are stocks, bonds and cash (including such cash equivalents as money-market funds).

How do you decide what part of your portfolio should go to each of the big three? Begin by understanding that stocks pay higher returns but are more risky; bonds and cash pay lower returns but are less risky.

Research by Ibbotson Associates, for example, shows that large-company stocks, on average, have returned 11.2 percent annually since 1926. Over the same period, by comparison, bonds have returned an annual average of 5.3 percent and cash, 3.8 percent.

But short-term risk is another matter. In 1974, a one-year \$1,000 investment in the stock market would have declined to \$735.

With bonds, there are two kinds of risk: that the borrower won't pay you back and that the money you'll get won't be worth very much. The U. S. government stands behind Treasury bonds, so the credit risk is almost nil. But the inflation risk remains. Say you buy a \$1,000 bond maturing in ten years. If inflation averages about seven percent over that time, then the \$1,000 you receive at maturity can only buy \$500 worth of today's goods.

With cash, the inflation risk is lower, since over a long period you can keep rolling over your CDs every year (or more often). If inflation rises, interest rates rise to compensate.

As a result, the single most important rule in building a portfolio is this: If you don't need the money for a long time, then put it into stocks. If you need it soon, put it into bonds and cash.

36. This passage is intended to give advice on \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] how to get rich by investing in stocks
- [B] what kinds of bonds to buy
- [C] how to avoid inflation risks
- ☒ [D] how to become richer safely by spreading the risk

37. The author mentions such millionaires as the Rockefellers and Bill Gates to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] they are good examples for us to follow on our road to wealth
- ☒ [B] a portfolio is essential to financial success
- [C] they are really rich people
- [D] they started on their own